

more complete studies in the future. Can we dare hope that such efforts, and the funding such extensive studies require, will be sustained for building upon such excellent morphological preliminaries as this?—FULTON FISHER, Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5A 1S6

Flora Americae Septentrionalis. By FREDERICK PURSH. xxiv + 751 p., illus. 1814 [Dec 1813]. Reprint, 1979, introduced (117 p.) and edited by JOSEPH EWAN. J. Cramer, Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Available from Lubrecht and Cramer, RFD 1, Box 227, Monticello, NY 12701. ISBN 3-7682-1242-4. \$60.00.

In his pithy introduction, Ewan provides synopses of the place of Pursh's *Flora* in botanical history, Pursh's collecting activities, other collectors and specimen sources, conditions of publication of the *Flora*, and initial response of the botanical community. In addition, there is a brief chronology of Pursh's life, a gazetteer of localities, and a very welcome annotated list of the 500 to 600 species and varieties that were first published in the *Flora*.

The inventory is alphabetical by genus, then by species, and the annotations provide (so far as known): page in the *Flora*, whereabouts of type or "authentic" specimens, commentary (including references to pertinent publications), and accepted name (if original is generally relegated to synonymy). This invaluable list seems to be as comprehensive as is practicable and represents nearly 30 years of gleanings from American and European libraries and herbaria.

The *Flora* itself treats some 3076 species (fide Ewan). It was the "first account of North American plants to include the Pacific Northwest." Among the "novelties" were plants then known only from the Lewis and Clark collections, including original accounts of *Lewisia rediviva* and *Clarkia pulchella*.—JOHN L. STROTHER, University Herbarium, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley 94720.

TRANSITION

FRANK WALTON GOULD

Frank Walton Gould, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Grass Systematics and former curator of the S. M. Tracy Herbarium at Texas A&M University died on 11 March 1981 in Austin, Texas.

Gould was born in Mayville, North Dakota on 25 July 1913. He earned his bachelor's degree from Northern Illinois University, a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin, and Ph.D. degree in botany from the University of California. He taught biology at Dixie Junior College, St. George, Utah from 1941–1942, and at Compton Junior College, Compton, California from 1942–1944. He then worked as a botanist at the University of Arizona from 1944–1949.

In 1949 Gould moved into a taxonomic position at Texas A&M University. He served as curator of the S. M. Tracy Herbarium until August 1979, when he retired. During his tenure, he built the herbarium into one of the most respected such facilities in the United States. Gould was a world renowned grass systematist and had completed teaching and research assignments in Mexico, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, Puerto Rico, Sri Lanka, and England. His research projects with leading herbaria resulted in more than 80 definitive treatments of grasses that are recognized world wide.

Frank W. Gould authored the books *Grasses of the Southwestern United States* in 1959, *Grasses of the Texas Coastal Bend* in 1965, *Grass Systematics* in 1968, *The Grasses of Texas* in 1975, and *Common Texas Grasses* in 1978. He also had completed a book on the *Grasses of Baja California* that will be published next year. At the time of his death he was writing a book on the grasses of Mexico.—STEPHAN L. HATCH, Curator of the Tracy Herbarium, Texas A&M University, College Station 77843.